Haywood Invincibles, Capt. T. D. Eryson. ackson Guards, Capt S. C. Bryson. Logan Guards, Capt. J. W. Francis. Transylvania Volunteers, Capt. F. W. Johnston Haywood Highlanders, Capt. T. J. Lenoir, Higland Guards, Capt, W. S. Grady. H - Cane Creek Rifles, Capt. F. R. Blake. Piegah Guards, Capt. G. W. Howell. Black Mountain Volunteers, Capt. G. M. Roberts.

Lieut, Col. H. K. Burgwynn, Jr. Major A' ner B. Carmichael. -Jeff Davis Mountain Pilles, Capt. McMillan. Waxbaw Jackson Guards, Capt. A. N. Steele. Wickes Volunteers, Capt. A. H. Horlton, -Wake Guards, Capt. O. Pand. Thatham Independents, Capt. W. S. Bebster. - Carolina Mountaineers, Capt. N. P. Rankin. Chatham Boys, Capt. W. S. McClean. Moore county Independents, Capt. W. P. Martin. -Caldwell Guards, Capt. W. A. White. K - Pg Dee Wild Cats, Capt, J. E. Carraway.

The following regiments have been organized: 27th Regiment-Co. A. Goldsborn' Rifles, Capt. M. D. Craton. _Gaifford Greys, Capt. Sican, N. C. Guards, Capt. Whitfield, Tuckahoe Braves, Capt. Wooten, -Marlbore' Guards, Capt. Morrill. - Perquimans Beauregards, Capt. Nixon, brange Guards, Capt. Webb. Pitt Volunteers, Capt. Singletary, _Southern Rights Islantry, Capt. Ward, K Saulston Volunteers, Capt. Borden.

Celonel James H. Lane. But. Col. Thos. L. Lowe. or Richard E. Reeves. Surry Regulators, Capt. Norman. Gaston Invincibles, Capt. Edwards. South Fork Farmers, Capt. Lowet. Yankes Hunters, Capt. Montgomery. Montgomery Greys, Capt. Barringer. Yadkin Boys, Capt. Kinyoun. Quards of Independence, Capt. Martin. Cleaveland Regulators, Capt. Wright. Yadkin Stars, Capt. Spear. tanly Guard, Capt. Moody.

Cherokee Guards, Capt. Walker. Yancey Guards, Capt. Creasman. lald Mountain Tigers, Capt. Lowry. Madison Tigers, Capt. Jervis. Haywood Fire Shooters, Capt. Rogers. Jackson Avengers, Capt. Enloe. Yancey Tigers, Capt. Chandlers. -Buncombe Guards, Capt. Vance Mitchell Rifles, Capt. Blalock.

inh Regiment-This Regiment elected Field Officers on

of Gov. Bell of Texas. (cl. Gen. W. Draughon, of Fayetteville. r. Capt. Kell, of Macklenburg. ampson Rangers, Capt. Holmes. Nat. Macon Guards, Capt. Drake. drunswick Double Quicks, Capt. Green Nense River Guards, Capt Grissow. -Duplin Turpentine Boys, Capt. McMillan. ranville Rangers, Capt. Taylor. Moore county Billes, Capt. Swann. dies Guard, Capt. Arrington. Mecklenburg Beauregards, (apt. Kell. J. C. Holmes' company of Sampson formerly be-

nes, and from which it is now transferred to the 27th, 29th and 30th Regiments elect Field officers to-The Field Officers were announced on Wednesday.

ut. Col D G Fowle.

pt. Flippo's Cempany; Capt. Jordan's Company; States. Yeates' Company; Capt. Jones' Company; Captain 's Company; Capt. Fowle's Company; Capt. Betts' may: Capt. Liles' Company; Capt. Wheatley's Comregiment, and their company rolls have not as yet

c have full accounts of the situation in Western Virgiircumstances under which it is supposed Gen. ordered to report in Eichmond, where he arrived

a 3 000 men on the summit of the Big Sewell. Gen. with the Wise Legion, about 1,700 strong, encamped the Eastern slope of the Big Sewell, between Dixon's th Generals commenced entreaching, Gen. Floyd Westt the summit, Gen. Wise between Dixon's and

of the 16th to 17th, Gen. Floyd retreated rigade to Mesdow Binff, being under the impresthe enemy was 15,000 strong, and also threatened . Floyd ordered Gen. Wise to prepare to follow him

his rear, which order Gan. Wise failed to execute ders; that the every were said to be 15,060 he did not believe they were as many, but if be thought he could, and was resolved to make at position; that his men must expect to be atall sides and fer successive days, and that all et willing to abide the issue, on stepping for-

dered Gen. Wise, if he could do so safely, to Gen. Wise invited General Lee to judge for him-

and, and was continued till the evening of the | Consular communications only.

be Legion, by the arrival of five companies of inand one of artiflery, was, by the 2 td, reinforced to 9 have and cavalry at Meadow Bluff. On the evening of | we have been permitted to use. Gen. Wise received orders to report immediately retary of War, and started for Lichmond, accom-

Cel. Henningsen, Majors Duffield and Stannard, 26th. The position is one of extraordinary

cmy immediately opposed to Wise, on the turnthe 26th, t. have reached Gauley bridge. was known of the direction of number of the

LINES ON THE POTOMAC. We have stirring news from e, indicates speedy and decisive action. At Fair- an uppleasant remembrance behind her. tation, on Saturday, great activity was reported in the ements of our troops. Kations for three days had been plied to many of the regiments. A letter from a portion our lines, in the neighborhood of the river, gives the pros ct of an immediate opening of the fire of one of our most portant batteries-the locality and power of which will

found out in good time. a Saturday evening accounts were received in the city, rmed by a letter from a regimental officer, that our were in possession of Chain Bridge. The report, Richmond Examiner, 30th ult.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. entertains an unkind feeling towards the govern- Dispatch. of the United States is an easy matter to underon account of the Ostend manifesto, but when it subered that the authors of that piratical docuare the leaders of the present rebellion, it is strange in should so much admire them as to desire to the Buchanan Government in its attempts the water near Mathias Point .- R. Enq., 1st inst. Cuba. That something is going on in the Spandom, of a mysterious character, is evident from that to-night the Spanish Minister gave a dinas residence to six of the prominent foreign min-It was not only a mysterious, but a highly imaffair. The parties present, and the points dissed, will serve for future consideration. That the her came off is sufficient.

I'alii is said to be giving concerts in England at a city yesterday morning, via Central Railroad. ary of £1,000 a month—\$60,000 per annum.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 18. The Recent Selzure of Vessels and Southern Properiy.

NITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. The following list will show the number of vessels seized and the amount of property libelled by the authorities here. The amount is upwards of \$500,000: September 3, 1861.—A package, marked A. B., in the Park Bank, containing certificates of deposit for \$42,405 82, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. September 3 - Eight thousand nine hundred and fiftyseven dollars and twenty-one cents in American Exchange Bank, belonging to citizens in Confederate States. September 5 .- Trotting mare Flora Temple, belonging to

value, and discharged Sept. 7. September 7 .- Seven hundred and seven casks of lime, enemy's property, in store No. 4 Washington street. September 5.-\$12,000 belonging to the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, and in the hands of Crocheron, Livingston & Co. September 6 - Trunk and contents belonging to Leroy M. Wiley, in Bank of the State of New York.

September 6 .- 3,000 bags of coffee, enemy's property, imported in ship Anna Bowen, and stored at 206 South st. September 7 .- Bonds, stocks, &c., in the control of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, belonging to eitizens of the seceded or Confederate States. September 7 -300 casks of wine, enemy's property. September 7 -Bonds, stock, scrip, in the control

of the Bank of the Republic, belonging to citizens of the seceded or Confederate States. September 7 .- Bonds, &c., &c., in Chemical Bank, beonging to citizens of seceded States. September 7 - Bonds, stock, &c., belonging to A. R. er business at 3 o'clock, so that every one can attend drill. Taft, J. Filor, Wm. H. Wall and other citizens of Confeder- The fortifications and other military preparations are Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General, Inspector General, ate States, in bands of R. L. Maitland & Co., No. 63 Beaver progressing vigorously.

September 7 .- Bonds and other property belonging to Lt. Harsteine, late U. S. Navy, and now in the service of the Confederate States, in hands of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway. Sept. 11 .- \$30,000 in hands of Peter Campbell & Co., be longing to John K. Milner, now in Fort Lafayette. September 12 .- \$8.040 in Union Bank, enemy's property

September 12 .- Bonds, &c., belonging to Mr. L. Smith and other citizens of the second States, in hands of the St. Nicholas Insurance Co. Confederate States, in the hands of the Great Western In-September 12 .- Money, scrip, cotton, &c., in the hands

of Brewer & Caldwell, belonging to citizens of Confederate Sept. 13 .- Money, &c., enemy's property, in hands of Brigham & Parsons. Sept. 14 .- Money, stock, &c., enemy's property, in hands of Duboise & Vanderwoort. Sept. 14 .- Money, stocks, &c., belonging to citizens

the seconded States, in hands of Trenholm, Bros. & Co. N. E. Folger, of New Orleans, in hands of James Clarke & Co., of Hudson, New York. September 14 - Money, &c., belonging to citizens of seceded States, in hands of Thomas Monahan. September 14 .- Money, &c., belonging to George Miles,

John Garrett Gunther, enemy's property, in hands of John Young. The following are additional libels upon Sou hern proper-Upon money, stocks, bonds, dues, interest, &c., in hands

of H. B. Cromwell & Co., 86 West street, belonging to citizens of the so-called Confederate States. Upon money, stocks, scrip, bonds, &c., in hands of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Upon moneys, bonds, &c., in hands of Hawkins, Logan & and will proceed immediately to Washington. Co., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Upon moneys, bonds, &c., in hands of Bowman & Murchilonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Upon money, bonds, &c., in hands of D. H. Frerich & Co , No. 47 Exchange Place, belonging to citizens of the

Confederate States. Money, bonds, &c., in the hands of R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front street, belonging to citizens of the Conthe Tenth Regiment, in which there were eleven | federate States. Money, bonds, &c., in hands of Wm. P. Converse, Tyler & Co., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Money, bonds, &c., in hands of Lecesne, Freres & Co., or Charles Lecesne, No. 24 William street belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Money, stock, cotton, bonds, in hands of Caldwell & Cole for completeness we re-produce them together with | man, No. 80 Wall street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Money, scrip, bonds, deposits, and all other property of whatever nature, in the control of the Merchants' Bank, city of New York, belonging to citizens of the Confederate

Tribute of Respect. DIALECTIC HALL, Sept. 20, 1861. The Dialectic Society having with deep sorrow heard of the death of (apt. H. T. Brown, of Arkansas, who left us | 600 of the latter, however, were out on a marauding expehed to the Adjutant General's office. It will be a short time ago, bearing with him the honors of the College and the affection of his fellow-members as well as of all make resistance to the Confederates. and that one company is yet lacking to complete the with whom he associated, and who at the call of his country among these noble patriots who first resolved to resist the oppressions of despotism, and thus fell on the plains of fore, whereas, the Dialectic Society is called upon to mourn McColloch's forces with those of I rice's." the loss of a most worthy member, Resolved, That the Society, though submitting in humble

obedience to this afflicting dispensation of an All-wise Providence, cannot but lament the early removal from a sphere and men. The Lexington army has been divided for that wherein he gave promise of such distinguished usefulness, and of one to whose future career she could look with just pride and satisfaction. Resolved. That she offers her sympathies to the relatives of the deceased, and while mingling her tears with theirs,

would encourage them to submission to and reliance upon the will of Him who doeth all things well. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Ruleigh Standard,

the Arkansas papers and the Wilmington Journal, with re- vious day, as refugees from Louisville. Breckenridge, Clay quest for publication. F. M. CARTER, A. L. FITZGERALD, Com. T. S. LINDSAY.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR .- The British gun boat Steady, Com. Grant, from New York, which she left on the 21st inst., arrived off this Bar yesterday foremoon. She brought as passenger, Mr. Fullerton, British Vice-Consul for Savannah, who has come up to citizen soldiers. New Orleans was out to see them. this city. Soon after the gun boat was announced in h, or 21st, Gen. Lee arrived in General Floyd's the offing, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Robert Bunch, Esq., took a steamer and proceeded down to her, mont's authority to make purchases. Further accounts position. General Lee arrived in Gen. Wise's where he remained several hours. The Ste. dy has only show that excessive prices have been paid, and no inspecalled "Camp Defiance," on the 22d, and, after come to bring dispatches from Lord Lyons to the Con- tion made of the goods purchased. Finally, Ripley says: specting the ground, ordered Gen. Wise to main- sul, and will leave on her return to New York, from appropriations made by Congress will be insufficient to appropriations mad did, the enemy occupied the Big Sewell, and skir. outside the Bar, this day, at two o'clock, carrying the meet the habilities.

The Steady is a propeller gun boat, of about 700 tons, armed with two 25 pounder Armstrong guns, one for middling upland. 68 and two 24 pounders. She is manned by sixty offie blight of the 24th, Gen. Lee himself arrived with cers and men. She brings dates from New York to her relies on the popular love of the ling of the Union for men | the war, that we are to send to the Enemy neither Cotments and two guns, leaving Gen. Floyd with about | day of sailing, and which, by the kindness of Mr. Bunch.

Charleston Courier, 30th.

We have been much gratified to learn that the Navy se, including the Legion, had with him at Camp Department has late and authentic intelligence respect- kinsville to disperse the Union camp there. etween 5,000 and 5,500 men, with eleven guns. - | ing that merciless plague of Yankee skippers, the Con-1,500 men, with a rifle camnon, would reinforce federate steamer Sumter. But lately the Yankees an-Little skirmishing had taken place, confined to nounced that she was at the bottom of the sea, and went panies of the 23d Regiment of the Wise Legion, so far as to say that Providence had something to do artillery of the Wise Legion. Lieut. Howell, of with it. On both subjects they appear to be badly in- Morehead, R. T. Durrett and M. W. Barr, has arrived as illed, Capt. Lewis severely wounded, one formed. The French war vessels which came up the Fort LaFayette. Mississippi the other day brought direct news, received been made out to amount to between 5,000 and from the British vessel of war Solent, that on the 14th bree thousand reinforcements had been ascer- instant, the Sumter was coaling at Trinidad, one of the Secretary of State of Kentucky, have both resigned and windward isles of the West Indies. The solent had just arrived here yesterday, having made their escape from Loucome from Trinidad. We presume by this time the Tal Lee, it is said, could not be forced from his posi- ubiquitous rebel craft is again on her trackless war-path, Union men. now there, going where she is least expected or desired ducah, had been completed, and the boats used for the pur es on the Potomac, the general tenor of which, so far and making as many morning calls upon her enemies as may be permitted to publish them by the confines of fashionable lady, and like the latter, generally leaving

Richmond Examiner.

A Crack Regiment. Some months since, Col. John Cunningham, of Charlesten, South Carolina, offered to raise for the service of | cing on the Ohio river, driving the Home Guards before the Confederate Government a regiment, or, if need be, him. It is thought that he will reach Owensboro' on Mona brigade. The offer was promptly accepted, but Col. day night. Cunningham was informed that the War Department the aimy at Bowling Green moved forward on Monday ten It meant that, as Lincoln had himself closed the seaports, the army at Bowling Green River. Rosseau is reported as retreat-Johnston, received on Saturday at the War Depart- ism which cannot be too highly commended, Colonel ing. Cunningham at once ordered arms from Europe at his Hessians had burnt Hawksville and Cloverport, on the Ohio means of export. Thus, as I conceive, the policy of own risk and expense. These arms have recently ar- river. rived. They are English Enfield rifles of the latest and | Gen. Buckner had blown up a lock on Green river, near PROBABLE EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL CON- most approved pattern. With this unsurpassed weapon, Rochester. ELECY BY SPAIN. Washington, Sept. 18.—There | Colonel C. proposes to arm a regiment of picked men sound reasons for believing that the Spanish gov- from various States of the Confederacy, and to give the has taken the initiatory steps to recognize the regiment the proud name of South Carolina's greatest tion for the State Convention to meet at St. Louis on the government of the Confederate States. It is be- statesman. In the formation of this regiment, Colonel 10th October. d here that the reports about the Captain-General | Cunningham will be aided by Major W. L. Blanchard, |, the have been thrown out by the Spanish author- of Kentucky, a gallant gentleman, who has in him the en route for Richmond. Sto feel the public pulse, and that the Spanish Min- ring of the truest Southern metal. With such leaders A private dispatch from Richmond states that Arnold It is really in possession of instructions to recognize and the weapons we have named, it will be no matter of Harris has been released unconditionally. Southern Confederacy in a few days. Whether this surprise if the "Calhoun Rifles" should establish for er is contingent upon another defeat of the Union themselves the reputation of being, par excellence, the Is not clear. That the Spanish government natur- crack regiment of the entire Southern army .- Richmond

ONE FEDERAL STEAMER LOST .- The steamer that and driven back. The fight lasted several days, - from the ed it, so long as they withheld from us supplies which was so severely injured on Wednesday last by Captain 16th to the 21st. The cituation of the Federals grew des- we wanted. Walker's Battery at Freestone point was the Resolute the well-known thief of the Potomac. We are happy the white flag. their bogus government over and above the to be informed by a reliable gentleman, that she after-Pauline government, composed of the old and wards sunk from her injuries, while descending the Pods of Spain, and particularly that class of men tomac. Her smoke-stack is to be seen sticking out of render of the Goldenie market ways. What are the Chromac and market ways.

> PRESIDENT DAVIS .- The information, on which was gan was wounded. based the paragraph which appeared in yesterday's Examiner, relative to the health of his Excellency, was erroneous, as we have been credibly informed. The President has not been in better health than now for the past six months. Dr. Garnett is his attending physician .-Dr. Cartwright returned to New Orleans several weeks took Hopkinsville, the day before, with six hundred stand that the Planters of the Confederate States have Dr. Cartwright returned to New Orleans several weeks of arms, and three cannon. Twelve hundred Federals fied. patriotism and love of the common cause too near at The Confederates humbered two thousand. "Nobody hurt." Richmond Examiner, 1st inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmod. RICHMOND, Va., Fept. 29th, 1861-P. M.

Mr. Philips and family of Alabama, have arrived here from Washington. Gen. Wise has also arrived here from Western Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30, 1-61. Mr. Magrow has been released on parole, Mr. Harris un-

By the Southern and Western Lines.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29, 1861. outside the Southwest bar. The Governor of Louisiana issued orders to-day to en-

force the militia law and drill every evening. Person refusing or evading the law are to be recorded on the black list as suspicious and enemies to the South. No Home Guards are allowed, unless composed of foreigners or persons over age. Full authority to compel disipline is given to Court Martials. The officers and men are

to bring such arms as they have. The Governor officially recommends the banks and insu-

QUINCEY, ILLINOIS, Sept. 23d, 1861. The siege of Mulligan's forces at Lexington, Missouri, commenced on Thursday, 12th inst., and cen'inued from did they not add Surgeon General, for if any officer is a perday to day until Friday last at 5 o'clock, P. M., when the fect sinecure in this State, that one is the one. Union flag was hauled down. he men fought for 59 hours without water, and had only 3 barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst Their supply of after a desperate fight on Wednesday. Gen. Prentiss has assumed command of the Federal troops in North Missouri, and started West on yesterday. He is

tained that he will be captured. Quincey, ILL., Sept. 24, 1861. The communication with Gen. Prentiss is still cut off, and

nothing has been heard from him since yesterday. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28th, 1861. Fort Sumter Anderson has assumed command in Kenwill protect the property and lives of the people; that Kentucky has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors, September 14 .- Money and other property, belonging to and calis upon the people to rally to his standard. He has missaries, &c. issued another proclamation, and says: "Understanding that apprehensions are entertained by citizens of the State, who have hitherto been opposed to the policy now adopted rested who remain at home, attending to their business, and efit from the new-found system. do not take part by action on speech against the authority of the General or State Governments, or hold correspondence

with, or give aid to, their enemies."

The Louisville Journal of the 25th reports the arrest of eight prisoners by Gen. Sherman, charged with treason. Sterling on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the merning, going towards the Virginia line. Advices from Forteess Monreto the 23d, state that Com.

ST. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23, 1861. Gen. Prentiss' dispatch announcing the surrender of Mu ligan, states the Federal loss at 87 killed and 140 wounded. The rebel loss supposed about 800 killed and wounded. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 24, 1861. The opponents of Frement charge that he could have prevented the necessity of Mulligan's surrender by sending timely reinforcements. Advices received from St. Louis, by Frement's friends, however, state that he had no troops sionally pilot vessels there are not strictly pilots, as they tempt it, it must be by stealth, and upon the miserable their services after the 1st of October, are required to furstrengthen Mulligan's position.

Fremont telegraphed the War Department last night that he was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped that he would be able to dislodge the rebels from their osition at Lexington. CHARLESTON, S. C. Sept. 30, 1861. Gen. Abbot H. Brisbane of the State forces, died on Sat

urday last at Summerville.

The Eritish Gunboat "Steady" arrived here yesterday, with dispatches to the British Consul. MOBILE, Oct. 1st, 1861. The St. Louis Democrat of 25th ult., says that Mulligan Louis only 2200 troops at the time. The Confederates engaged at Lexington were 30,000 against the Federals; 10,dition. The Federals were so exhausted as to be meable to

The following is Fremont's dispatch to Washington: "Lexington has fallen into Price's hands-he having cut Missouri, while gallantly leading his men to victory: There- and hope to destroy the enemy before or after a junction of and its vicinity, extending to the sea coast, John C. Heyer, power of Cotton, it is not now my purpose to discuss.— TAPS OF VIRGINIA AND THE SEAT OF WAF. A dispatch from Jefferson City says that Claiborne Jack- pointed Secretary. son is advancing on Booneville with ten thousand, and that Price is marching towards Georgetown - h twenty thous-

> The Steamer Clara Bell has been retaken by the Confederates, with thirty thousand dellars worth merchandize. Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be 30 000 or 40,000 strong. There is nothing later of interest from Lex-

A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee, dated the 30th ult., says that Judge Monroe and son, also McKee and Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier, arrived there the preand Preston, and other distinguished Kentuckians, had also

Jack Allen has joined Gen. Buckner, with three hundred men; also Humphrey Marshall, with eight hundred men. Gen. Johnston's army is moving up the river from Columbus. "Somebody" will be "hurt. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30th, 1861.

The prisoners of war arrived here at noon to-day, and were escorted to the Patish Prison by several companies of NEW YORK, Sept. 26th, 1861. Fremont having made an immediate requisition for \$500. 000 for military stores, Gen. Ripley replies, denying Fre-

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1861. Cotton quiet-sales of 500 bales at 214 a 214 cents per lb,

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 36, 1861. The Secretary of War forbids the drafting of troops. He NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1861. Passengers by to day's trains, report that Gen. Buckner broke up the Union Camp in Owen county, Ky., on Saturday last, capturing four hundred and sixty stand of arms and camp equippage. The Unionista ran, and some ladianians swam the river. Buckner is reported to have gone to Hop-

Smithland, Kentucky, was occupied by the Federal forces or the 24th ult. The Louisville Democrat of the 27th ult., says that John C. Breckinridge and Geo. B. Hedge were fifty m les above Richmond, Kentucky, with 2,800 men, drilling. Ex-Gov. know that Cotton has been imported from Liverpool in-

Jas. B. Clay and W. G. Overton of the Louisville Cour ier, have been arrested. Minister Preston had escaped. L. B. Monroe, U.S. District Judge, and t. B. Monroe, Jr. isville. They report that Gen. Zollicoffer captured nearly a

at easily moved, by a demonstration, Eastward, on worthy of the old partizan name she wears; now here, but a new writer signed an "Old Shop-keeper" combined and being she was and bolting cloth for grist name of the same date says that the blockade is no more an object sought, than the other incident of the blockade is no more an object sought, than worthy of the old partizan name she wears; now here, but a new writer signed an "Old Shop-keeper" combined and being she was and bolting cloth for grist name of the blockade, namely: the cutting packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist name of the blockade, namely: the cutting packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist name of the same date says that the dent of the blockade is no more an object sought, than the other incident of the blockade, namely: the cutting packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist name of the same date says that the dent of the blockade is no more an object sought, than the other incident of the blockade, namely: the cutting packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist name of the same date says that the dent of the blockade is no more an object sought, than the other incident of the blockade is no more an object sought, than the course of the same date says that the dent of the blockade is no more an object sought, than the course of the same date says that the dent of the blockade is no more an object sought, than the course of the same date says that the dent of the same date says t pose were sent to Cincinnati two weeks ago. ът. Joseph, Mo., Sapt. 25, 1861. sumed command of the Federal forces on yesterday.

> Later. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1861. The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the Union & American, of the 30th ult., says that Gen. Buckner is advan-

> The same correspondent says, that the advance guard of

W. N. Haldeman of the Louisville Courier, has escaped, and arrived here to-day. Bogus Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclama-

Mr. Bourke, from England, arrived in this city on yesterday, it might, under certain restriction, be permitted. With should the enemy offer it. Our scouts had reported large

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1861. The Chicago Tribune of the 25th acknowledges the complete victory of the Confederates at Lexington. Col. Muligan commanded, with thirty-five hundred men, strongly entrenched. The Federal reinforcements were intercepted perate daily. Serties and skirmishes occurred constantly. The Home Guards were much disaffected, and first raised

Finally the Federals held a council of war and decided to capitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional sur- in various and manifold ways. What are the CIRCULARS to depart without arms. The Federals marched out to the Governor Jackson arrived at Lexington on Saturday with

his travelling legislature.

The prisoners, property and specie captured constitute this an immence, splendid and profitable victory. The Memphis Avalanche has a special despatch from cie, prisoners and property is immense,

so to the mode of bringing out a candidate. If it is possible, "a canvass and a contest" should be avoided, and I know of no better way than to send to the first Congress, him who has served us in the Provisional Congress, elected by the Convention, and serving in Con-Wm. McDonald, of Baltimore. Mare bonded in twice her battle of Manassas, whilst looking for the body of Col. an opportunity of learning something of the inside working conditionally. They were both made prisoners after the gress until prostrated by disease. Mr. McDowall has had of the Covernment, and of what has already been accomplished. The times demand pure and honest men-men of This morning the Steamer Nisgara and a sloop was off Mr. McDowell has these qualities, and has I believe, the in large capitals, that they are to "SEND NONE pass a L'Outre bar. A sloop was also off Southwest pass, one mile above the pilot Station. The Sloop-of-war Vinone mile above the pilot Station. The Sloop-of-war Vinconsent for his name to be used, it is believed that he will pur BLOCK ADE IS EXPRESSLY REMOVED wife of Mr. Jas. Petteway. cennes and steam gunboat Water Witch, were anchored outside the Southwest bar. consent for his name to be used, it is believed that he will have no opposition. September 30, 1861.

> For the Journal. MESSES. EDITORS: Have you seen the new Militia Bill, another! the joint product it is said of the Adjutant-General and Committee of "War."

feature presented in the first section. The concentration of the offices of "Major General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, and Chief of Ordnance," upon one poor man. Why

This placing so many duties upon one man, is simply to water was obtained from the river, and had been cut off each department to do the duty, if there is any duty to be to the policy of Lincoln, and therefore, not the true podone, as in "time of war" we should think there would be. licy of our Confederacy. September 12.—Stocks, &c., belonging to citizens of the now West of Brooksfield, and is cut off by the rebels, supposed to be a part of Price's forces. Greatfears are enter- we think, but we recken he is not a universal genius. We of his blockade, which he would, if he could, have gladly Again, if this is a good system, why not give us the benefit he contemplated the scheme indicated by the Factors' tucky. He says he comes to enforce, not make, laws, and of its extension to regiments? Why not make the Colonels Circular, that is, " to relieve the blockade at one or more will protect the property and lives of the people; that Ken of regiments, their own Adjutants, Quartermasters, Com-

> There should be no hesitation in carrying out a good principle. Let the Convention extend this plan to regiin the State, he gives notice that no Kentuckians will be ar- ments, and let the Confederate Government have the ben-

> > Respectfully,

Editors of the Journal: DEAR SIES: -- In your paper of last Saturday, is an article John C. Breckinridge is reported to have passed Mount from the Richmond Examiner, reflecting quite severely upon the character of the North Carolina Pilots. It is due to the Pilots of the Cape Fear River to say, that no class of logic. How does he find a hostile demonstration in the AK SOLE, Wax Upper, Morrocco and fancy colored Stringham was on that day relieved by Capt. Goldsborough, men in the State are more loyal than they. By the war they declaration that trade shall be as it always has been, an U Lining, Binding, Enameled, Patent, Lace and Barrel WILSON'S have been deprived of their sole means of gaining a liveli- exchange of commodities, (as England has it in her Leather, for sale at hood; and, being educated from youth almost wholly upon power to make it still), or England refusing this, we the water, they are less fitted for other pursuits than most don't choose to trade at all? We say to England, other men; still they have sacrificed their all cheerfully, " send us your goods and to that extent we will return and without murmuring, for the common good.

tants about Hatteras, it is fair to say, that those who occa- tain your position as becomes a nation. Should we ato spare, and that it was entirely impossible for him to are here, where they have no other business, but devote pitiful scale of smugglers, whose only safety is in their own arms, for which the State will pay.

II. Officers raising the companies are hereby as part endeaver to sustain good and honest reputations.

pilots, so they should not permit their characters to be in- we require. jured by classing them among those who may be bribed to aid or assist the enemy in any manner. It is sufficient to say, that most of them are now serving in the army, some in Virginia, some on the coast defences, and many have a spirit of hostility." How gross the misapprehension! The St. Louis Democrat of 25th Bit., says that Mulligan lid not attack Gen. Price at Lexington. There was at St. done good service in privateers, and in vessels in Govern- If the blockade is "removed," the "embargo," as he ment service, for our common defence.

Resdectfully, Smithville, Sept. 30th, 1861.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1st., 1861. At a meeting, held at the Court House, of the members Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thomas W. Player ap

By unanimous vote the Troop was called Howard Cavalry. A resolution was offered by Robt Powell that an election be myself to the policy already adopted. gone into for officers. Whereupon, Wm. C. Howard was Lieut.; Thos. W. Player, 2d Lieut.; H. VonGlahn, 3d Lieut. Resolved. That the members present do take the oath required by the Confederate States of America, which was

Whereupon the meeting adjourned. JOHN C. HEYER, Chairman. T. W. PLAYER, Secretary.

[BT REQUEST.] Export of Cotton. To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

. The object of " A Citizen" was-first, to ascertain the fact in regard to the ramor that an export of Cotton, on individual account, from the port of Charleston, was really intended; and, secondly, to direct public attention to the fact, if it was found to exist.

The reply of "Mercator," in THE MERCURY of the 25d, is, as I apprehend, an admission that, such an intention does exist; and if the communication of Mercator does not arrest public attention, nothing will .-The object of "A Citizen" has thus been accomplished, and a reply is perhaps superflows; but the positions of "Mercator" are so extraordinary that "A Citizen" cannot refrain from a word or two of comment.

" Mercator " asks when, and by whom was it settled as the "policy of the Confederate States to export not one bale of Cotton until our ports were opened?" I answer: first, the policy is settled by the existence of way to the Enemy? If Mercator's policy is adopted, we are to encourage Cotton shipments; the more the Herald informs us that a brisk trade has been going on does not weaken our position. between Nova Scotia and our quandam brothers, in Naval Stores, shipped from North Carolina. And we to New York. If the export of Cotton is tolerated, what is to hinder that it should be sent to Liverpool on individual speculation for this very purpose? If such an object were known, Lincoln's fleet, instead of proving an impediment, would encourage the enterprize.

off the supply of his own people. It was to cut off OUR supplies that the blockade was instituted, and, Gen. Prentiss arrived here on Monday evening and as- provided this can be accomplished, Lincoln would be well pleased to accommodate Great Britain and his own

people by allowing our whole erop to pass out. But "when and by whom," asks "Mercator," was our policy settled?"

We answer, secondly, that the Congress of the Conlederate States has forbidden cotton to be removed from any of the Confederate States except through their the Confederate States would prevent the export of Teere is a report from Bowling Green to-day, that the cotton altogether, by themselves cutting off all other

non-exportation has been settled by Congress itself. Congress may, perhaps, have desisted from legislative action, as to the sea ports, to avoid interfering with exceptional cases, such as might arise from disregard of the blockade by foreign vessels. If, for instance, a British vessel, which has already introduced supplies, Sir James Ferguson, member of Parliament, and the Hon. | should desire a return freight of Cotton, in my opinion, possible abuse of the special privilege could scarcely itive.—Richmond Examiner, 30th ult. exceed in injury, the benefit of the importation. The In Capt. Faulkner's company of Autauga, Ala., about to design of the legislation of the Confederate States has blade of which is nineteen inches long and weighs two 2 been certainly to withhold Cotton from those who want- lbs.

But in reply to "Mercator's" inquiries, "how and the expression of public opinion in the South, presented regiment. and Commission Merchants of New Orleans, Mobile, "Factors of Charleston," contains the following para- pure gold. graphs, to wit: "It has been suggested that foreign Governments might interest themselves sufficiently to induce the United States Government to relieve the blockade at one of the Southern ports only, so as to per-Bowling Green, Kentucky, which says that Gen. Buckner mit the export of Cotton from that port. We know The Lexington victory is confirmed. The capture of spe- heart to permit their Cotton to be exported under such circumstances."

MESSRS. FDITORS :- In your paper of to-day you draw | "We therefore recommend to our friends, the Cotton to the first Congress of the Confederate States under the THE BLOCKADE IS EXPRESSLY REMOVED under the Permanent Constitution. Permanent Constitution, and ask an expression of opinion from all the ports of the Confederate States; but to make arrangements to store it carefully and properly,

under their own sheds and gin houses." This was signed by all of the Factors of the city, and there was the same unanimity in Savannah, and the Cities of the Golf. Is this not a condemnation of the policy of partial exports? Does it not indignantly reject the idea that a relaxation of the blockade, as to exports merely, should lure any portion of our citizens into supplying others, while the blockade excludes from us our own supplies? The Factors of Charleston say judgment, of stern integrity, and of high moral character. to "the Planters of this and other States," and print it from all the ports of the Confederate States."

At the residence of Mrs. T. King, in Bladen county, September 17th, 1881, ASHWELL RIPLEY, infant son of It is not to be supposed, that the Factors meant to apply one rule to the Planters, and themselves act upon

The unqualified language of the Circular imposes a I only want to call your attention to the extraordinary | tion might, as I have already said, be permitted in re- 4 months.

gard to vessels which had already run the blockade with

full cargoes of foreign supplies. The Factors' Circular, unqualified as it is, seemed to meet the approval of the planters, and, as it appeared, until lately, of the whole Southern people.

as he has stated. But "Mercator," one merchant, at least, does not reduce, without economy, for there must be assistants in subscribe to this policy. He considers it as auxiliary

It reminds one of the old addage, "Jack at all trades and | Lincoln's policy did not, as I have before stated, have had always supposed that the Adjutant General was a staff avoided. He, in fact, expected at the time his blockade officer and had a Chief. How is the General commanding | was instituted, that cotton would find its way North, in chief to watch over the conduct of his staff and see that and that what was not needed there would be exported all perform their duties, if he is to watch over himself? to Europe from Northern ports. Disappointed in this,

of the Southern ports, so as to permit exports from these," still, of course, excluding imports. But "Mercator" thinks withholding our Cotton an indignity to England! He is eloquent on this head.

What is the indignity? We say to England, "you shall have our Cotton only on the terms you have hitherto had it. Give us, as you have heretofore done, your manufactures, and we will furnish Cotton in exchange. But, except in the way of an exchange of commodities, we consider it our interest to hold on to our Cotton. It is our property, and we mean to deal with it as best suits our own interest." Is this an indignity? " Mercator," in the glow of his rhetoric, has lost sight of you Cotton, but not one bale beyond. You have the Without discussing the merits or demerits of the inhabi- power to open this trade to any extent, and to mainself-respect, that we should declare to England that if reside for the use of their companies.

"Mercator" considers that "we declare to those we are seeking friendly relations with, that if Mr. Lincoln removes or relaxes his blockade, we will reinstate and reinforce it by our embargo, conceived and imposed in terms it, ceases. If it is "relaxed;" or if, without relaxation, it is disregarded, so long as there is no law forbidding it, I am content that value for value should be returned, to the extent that our wants are supplied from abroad. So far, in my opinion, the policy already off the supplies of water, the reinforcements of 14,000 men who volunteered in a Cavalry Corps. to the Confederate adopted extends. Whether the Government may not, had no means of crossing in time. I am taking the field, States for twelve months, for the defence of Wilmington in the future, find it expedient to press still further the How far "Cotton is King" it may become necessary hereafter, to investigate; but for the present I confine

At this time, at least, "Mercator" may rest assured unanimously elected Captain; David J. Southerland, 1st that the "Queen's throne" is not threatened, nor are we flourishing "rebellion and famine" in the faces of the

But "Mercator" fears that if we do not smuggle out THOSE CONFEDERATE SHIRTS are very much ada little Cotton to England, she may become indepen- imired, at dent of us, and learn to supply herself elsewhere. I think we may run this hazard; and I indulge the hope that, if the worst comes, we can do as well without England, Oct. 1. as she can without us.

I have no such apprehensions, as to the changes of the course of trade, as seem to loom in the imagination of 'Mercator." But if the danger really exist, it will not be averted by the speculations of a few individuals on this side of the Atlantic, who will have to encounter not only the blockade, but the common sentiment of the South.

My objection is that such attempts will serve only to keep up the hopes, and expectations of the English nation, that they may, perhaps, obtain our Cotton in the stock, expressly for future, without action on their part; and thus protract the period of ultimate decision on their policy. " Mercator" thinks that if we could but transfer our crop of Cotton to England to-morrow, it would be the wisest policy we could adopt. That having \$200,000,000 visiting Wilmington will do well to call and leave their worth of Cotton in England, with the knowledge that orders with we would invest the chief part in her manufactories, as soon as the blockade was raised, would constitute the "most persuasive argument" in favor of "recognition, ton, or anything else. Who can be sure that the export and of active interference to open our ports" Is the inof Cotton once begun, a portion at least will not find its ducement stronger with the Cotton in hand, than without? England knows now, that all that is proposed by " Mercator " would be hers, if she chose to take the acbetter. Can any one doubt that New England would tion suggested, and she has the additional inducement to get her share as well as Old England? The New York secure the Cotton. The superadded inducement surely

Individuals might profit, no doubt, by the shipment of Cotton, and temporary and partial advantages would thing is true as to a shipment to New York. It might, under some circumstances, result highly to our advantage. But the example in either case would be mischievous.

supplies? Money, unless it can procure something in and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and thousand stand of arms a few days ago, intended for the Union men.

Lincoln, when he supposes that he desires to cut off exchaege, is as useless as the jewel to the cock; a grain machinery overhapled and remainded for the Union men. Great Britain from her supply of cotton. This inci-

ing this morning to the rescue, in the Courier, asks packing rivets, and mill rocks and boiting cloth for grist how we are to pay for imports unless we send our Cotton to Europe. "All the coin," he says, "in all the Feb. 15. Banks in South Carolina would go but a little way towards paying for those articles of prime necessity which are needed now by our gallant Army." This is, really, the popular argument.

Now, according to my information, the banks in the Confederate States have large balances due them in England. A single bank in this city is said to hold \$1,000,000. The banks in New Orleans must hold many millions. This exchange on England, easily procured, is far more than sufficient to pay for all supplies that are likely to run the blockade.

This subject admits of very many views. I have not attempted to exhaust it, and have already said much more than I intended. I have no intention to pursue the controversy, but turn it over into other hands. I have no personal interest or personal feeling in the country, hitherto victorious in all pitched battles, and help matter except as A CITIZEN.

At a late hour last night, intelligence was received at the War Department that our lines of pickets along the Potothis limitation, that the vessel asking the cargo should masses of the enemy moving on the Potomac. A general first have run the blockade, and have brought a cargo action was thought not unlikely, and to be indicated by the from abroad equal in value to the Cotton asked for, any retirement of our outposts, the intelligence of which is pos-

John Brown raid notoriety, together with five or six take said negro the law directs. when the policy was settled?" I would, lastly, refer to men with him, en route to join Montgomery's Kansas

Very rich specimens of gold quartz have been taken. recently, from the old Loud vein near Dahlonega. One tune of "Dixie." munigan sned tears. The men raved, but took the oath not to serve against the Confederacy. Mulli-

WANTED, VOLUNTEERS FOR CAVALRY.

MEN who are willing to volunteer in a Cavalry Corps for the service of the Confederate States, for the defence of the city of Wilmington and its vicinity, extending to the coast, and to serve for the period of twelve months from the time their tender is accepted, will apply at my office.

to the attention of the people of this district the fact, that Planters of this and other States, TO SEND NONE Onslow, as an Independent Candidate in the Third District, they will soon be called upon to choose a Representative OF THEIR COTTON TO MARKET, UNTIL for a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States Sept. 18th, 1861. 4-wte*.

Wilmington District .- FOURTH ROUND. Oct. 12, 13-North East " Herring's Chapel 19, 20-Smithville " Smithville. ***** 26, 27—Sampson " .Cokesbury. ***** Nov. 2, 3-Wilmington, Front Street. 7. 8-Bladen Windsor. 9, 10-ElizabethElizabethtown. 16. 17-OnslowQueen's Town. 13, 24-Wilmington, CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

DIED.

James and Fanny King, aged one year. On the 13th of Augusts, 1861, NANCY, daughter of Burrell Williamson and Ann R. Williamson, aged 3 years and 8 In Bladen county, at Rameth, on the 27th of August, Mrs. more stringent rule than I think necessary. A relaxa- ANN BROWN, widow of Richard Brown, aged 89 years and COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool......Aug. 31 Latest dates from Havre......Aug. 30 FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 30 .- We have no change to make since last report. There is a good demand for Bacon and Flour. Bacon 212, Super Flour \$5 50 to \$5 75.

STRAYED OFF. ROM the Subscriber on Sunday, the 15th inst., a HORSE MULE, sorrel color; main and tail rone color, partly shaved off. He is a little above the common size. A liberai reward will be given to any one delivering him to me, or giving me some information so that I can get him again. Address, SAMUEL SOUTHERLIN, Duplin Roads, N. C.

Oct. 2. SEED RYE. IN lots to suit purchasers. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

KNAPSACKS.

H AVERSACKS, Gauntlets, Bits and Spurs, at WILSON'S. Oct. 2, 3t PISTOLS. OLT'S NAVY, Smith & Wessons, Allen's and other Celebrated makers, also Bitled Barrel Pistols, for sale at WILSON'S.

OIL! OIL! MACHINERY, Lard, Train, Tanners and Neats foot Oil for sale by the Barrel or Gallon, by WILSON. Oct. 2, 3t

WILSON'S. HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh Sept. 26th, 1861. General Order, I. All companies of twelve months volunteers offering

II. Officers raising the companies are hereby authorized their entire energies to their profession, and for the most fleetness." It is then no more than an act of simple to collect all the public arms in the counties in which they As it is clearly for the interest of a commercial port like | we should declare to England that if she wants our | 111. Should the above modes fail to furnish arms enough Wilmington to encourage skill, industry and honesty in their | Cotton, she must come to us, and give us in return what | for any company, the Captain will receive authority to purchase on application to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-chief. J. G. MARTIN, Oct. 1, 1861 3t. Adjutant General.

FOR THE WAR. THE SUBSCRIBER is organizing a Company for the War. Any person desirous of becoming a member will make application immediately at this place. JNO. L. CANT VELL. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS. E HAVE A good supply on hand which will be sold VV for the Cash as these are no times to make bills and we have to pay Cash for all purchases upon delivery, at

A fresh supply just received, at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. BLANK BOOKS.—A large supply on hand and for sale Sept. 23, 1861. at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. NKS! INKS .- A quantity of the Blue, Red and Black article in various sizes. For sale at Sept. 23, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

Oct. 1. CILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, at

TEGRO CLOTHING. NEGRO CLOTHING, NEGRO CLOTHING, at READY FOR FALL TRADE. CIVIC LIST OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES. TAILORS' TRIMMINGS AND VESTINGS,

SUITS TO BE MADE TO MEASURE. IMPORTED CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS BESIDES FRENCH AND ENGLISH BLACK GOODS,

O. S. BALDWIN, Civic and Military Clothing Manufacturer & Furnisher, THE MILITIA LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA. DASSED at the Second Extra Session of the General As sembly, 1861. Price 15 cents per copy. For sale at

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, FRONT STERET, BELOW MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN O. BAILEY, Proprietors, PRACTICAL BUILDERS, of any re-and stationary Steam Engines, of any re-quired power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in gen-Of what avail would exports be without a return of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills

> mills. Mill Saws and Circular baws of any size and gange, furnished at short notice. WANTED.

WOLUNTEERS FOR CAVALRY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 25 or 30 men willing to volunteer in a Cavalry Corps for Confederate service for defence on the coast of North Carolina, for the term of Apply immediately to A. F. NEWKIRK.

Wilmington, N. C. 18-tf-5-tf Sept. 26th, 13-1

VOLUNTEERS WANTED. YOUNG MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA, your country is invaded, and calls you to arms. I have established my Headquarters, for the present, at Lumberton, Robeson county, and invite the young men of Columbus, Brurswick, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Anson. Moore and Montgomery to rally to the flag of their drive the enemy from our borders. Your services will be accepted either for twelve months or during the war. In the two-fold capacity of Captain in the army of the Lord and of my country, I propose to lead the men under my command to victory over their spiritual as well as their temporal foes. God and our country! Fellow-citizens to JAMES SINCLAIR, the rescue.

TAKEN UP AND committed to the Jail of New Hanover County, a negro man, aged about 25 years, who gives his name as "BOB GARY," and says he is owned in Virmia, but is hired by Benjamin Richardson, of Brunswick BIT THE DUST AT LAST .- Among the killed by the County, North Carolina. The owner or hirer is hereby no-Little Platte Bridge disaster was Barclay Coppie, of tified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro away, otherwise he will be dealt with as W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

August 28, 1861.

Col. Commanding.

300&1-4w

GROCERIES: GROCERIES!! WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash. COX, KENDALL & CO.

March 20 1861. For OFFICER'S FATIGUE SHIRTS. ONE HUNDRED UNIFORM SHIRTS, at Oct. 1. BALDWIN'S.

DLACK DOESKIN, BLACK CLOTHS. COLORED CLOTHS, a BALDWIN'S.